

**THE UNITED ASBESTOS  
ORIENTAL AGENCY.**  
*Sole Agents for the*  
**UNITED ASBESTOS COM-  
PANY, LTD. LONDON.**  
**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.**  
*General Agents.*

**ESTABLISHED 1881.**

THIRTY DOLLARS  
PER ANNUM.

## Intimations

GEO. FENWICK AND COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

**THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING** of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the **HONGKONG HOTEL**, on **SATURDAY**, the 11th March, at **NOON**, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to 11th March both days inclusive.  
By order of the Board of Directors

W. G. WINTERBURN,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1899. [305a]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.  
THE THIRTIETH ORDINARY MEET.

**1** **ING** of **SHAREHOLDERS** in the  
Company will be held the **COMPANY'S OFFICES**  
No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on  
**MONDAY**, the 13th March, at Twelve o'clock  
(**NOON**), for the purpose of receiving a State-  
ment of Accounts and the Report of the

Directors for the year ending 31st December 1898.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th instant to the 13th March, both days inclusive.  
By Order.

GEO. L. TOMLIN,  
Acting Secretary  
Hongkong, 13th February, 1899. [2105]

**HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,  
LIMITED**

**NOTICE.**

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S HOTEL, on

TUESDAY, the 14th March, 1899, at NOON  
for the purpose of Receiving a Statement of  
Accounts of the Company to the 31st December  
1898, with the Report of the Directors, and to  
discuss any matters that may be competently  
brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th March, both days inclusive.  
By Order of the Board,  
C. MOONEY,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1899. [243]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY.

ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Praya Central, Victoria, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th March at Twelve o'clock (NOON) for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts.

Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1898, declaring Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 25th February, 1899. [264]

THE SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, 110, B.

the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Praya Central,  
Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 16th March,  
1899, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the Purpose of  
receiving Statement of Accounts and the Re-  
port of the General Managers for the year  
ending 31st December, 1898, declaring a  
Dividend of 10 per cent.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 16th March, both days inclusive.

**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.**

Hongkong, 27th February, 1899. [280a]  
HINA SUGAR REFINERY COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

**NOTICE.**  
THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the OFFICES of the General Agents, Peddar

meet, at NOON, on THURSDAY, the 23rd March, for the purpose of receiving their Report and a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1898.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 23rd March.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
 General Agents.  
 Hongkong, 28th February, 1899. [292a]

MUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

**LIMITED.**  
**NOTICE**  
**THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY**  
**ANNUAL MEETING of the SHARE-**

OLDERS of the Company will be held at the OFFICES of the General Agents, Peddar Street, at 12.30 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 14th March, for the purpose of receiving their report and a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1898.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
 will be CLOSED from the 10th to 23rd March,  
 5 days inclusive.  
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
 General Agents.  
 Hongkong, 28th February, 1890.

ONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED.  
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

are requested to send in a **STATEMENT** of **BUSINESS** contributed during the Half year ended 31st December, 1898, on or before the 15th instant, on which date the Accounts will be **CLOSED**.

Order of the Board of Directors  
THOS. J. ROSE  
Secretary  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1899 [2959]





To-day's  
Advertisements.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!  
ATTENTION! THE EVENT OF 1899.  
GRAND OPENING.  
WARREN'S CIRCUS.  
WEST POINT.  
Prof. BRISTOL'S A Carnival of  
AMAZING NIMBLE ACTS  
150 LAUGHS IN 150 MINUTES.  
CHARMING DANCES!  
SCREAMING BURLESQUES!!  
ROARING PANTOMIMES!!!  
And Congress of Novelties Artistic, Refined  
and Original.  
EVERY NIGHT at 9 and SATURDAY  
AFTERNOON at 3.  
BOOK SEATS at Messrs. COTMAN & Co.  
PRICES OF ADMISSION.  
Private Box of 6 Chairs.....\$12.00  
Dress Circle.....2.00  
Chairs.....1.00  
Stalls......50  
Plt (natives only)......30  
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-Price  
to Dress Circle and Chairs only.  
Special Parts reserved for Chinese Women.  
Children Half Price every SATURDAY  
AFTERNOON.  
W. PFUEGER,  
Press Representative.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1899. [323a]

## BIJOU THEATRE.

RECLAMATION GROUND, WEST POINT.

LAST THREE NIGHTS

OF 3 OF  
D'ARCS' MARIONETTES  
and  
DON'T YOU FORGET IT.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1899. [18a]

## NOTICE.

THE STEAMSHIP "MARIA LOPEZ"

NOTICE is hereby given that the above  
Steamship has been sold by the  
DON JOAQUIN GARCIA Y LOPEZ to AUGUSTE  
BARRELLY, carrying on business at Saigon as  
A. BARRELLY & Co.  
All persons having CLAIMS against the  
said Ship or the Owner thereof are required to  
send them in to the Undersigned on or before  
SATURDAY, the 11th instant, after which  
date NO CLAIM prior to that date will be  
recognized.  
Dated the 8th March, 1899.  
A. R. MARTY,  
Agent for the Owner.  
331a

## LECTURE.

MR. J. J. FRANCIS, Q.C. has kindly  
consented to deliver an Address on  
"THE STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS  
OF ENGLAND" in the ST. ANDREW'S HALL,  
on MONDAY, the 13th of March, at 5.15 P.M.  
The MEETING is OPEN to the PUBLIC  
and Ladies are invited.  
HENRY E. POLLOCK,  
Hon. Secretary.  
HONGKONG OLD VOLUMES SOCIETY.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1899. [333a]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.  
LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

MEMBERS wishing to enter for the above  
will find LISTS on which to enter their  
Names, in the HONGKONG CLUB and in the  
CRICKET PAVILION.  
ENTRIES will CLOSE on THURSDAY,  
the 10th instant.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1899. [330a]

## "STRAYED"

FROM FORREST LODGE, CAINE ROAD, on  
TUESDAY, the 7th March, a FOX-  
TERRIER DOG, white body, and black head,  
had collar with my Name and Address on at  
time.  
Anyone finding the same, will much oblige  
by RETURNING it to  
H. TWYFORD,  
EASTERN TELEGRAPH  
COMPANY, LIMITED.  
P.S.—A Suitable REWARD will be given  
if desired.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1899. [332a]

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAM-  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FOR MANILA (DIRECT).  
The Company's Steamship  
"ESMERALDA,"  
Captain Taylor, will be despatched for the  
above port, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at  
5 P.M.  
This steamer has Superior Accommodation  
for Passengers and is fitted with the Electric  
Light.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1899. [329a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.  
FOR MANILA (DIRECT).  
The Company's Steamship  
"SUNGKIANG,"  
Captain Dodd, will be despatched as above on  
TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1899. [328a]

## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
LIMITED.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS

SHERRIES.

Per doz. Case.

B.—SUPERIOR PALE DRY,  
dinner wine, Green Seal  
Capsule.....\$10.80C.—MANZANILLA, PALE  
NATURAL SHERRY,  
White Capsule.....12.00D.—SUPERIOR OLD DRY,  
PALE NATURAL  
SHERRY, Red Seal Cap-  
sule.....12.00E.—VERY SUPERIOR OLD  
PALE DRY, choice old  
wine, White Seal Cap-  
sule.....14.40F.—EXTRA SUPERIOR OLD  
PALE DRY, very finest  
quality, Black Seal Cap-  
sule (Old Bottled).....20.40

B., C., and D. are excellent dinner  
Wines and suitable for invalids  
and delicate stomachs. E. and F. are  
after-dinner Wines of a very superior  
vintage. All are true Xeres Wines.

Sample bottles and smaller quanti-  
ties will be supplied at proportionate  
wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and  
Spirits to be genuine when bought  
direct from us in the Colony or from  
our authorised Agents at the Coast  
Ports.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited,  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.  
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1899.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

HAVE WE APOLOGISED?

The Reuter's telegram which we publish  
today is certainly of most surprising nature.  
M. DE CASSE is credited with having stated  
in the French Chamber that the British  
Government had expressed profound regret  
to France for the "incorrect, spontaneous  
action of one of its agents." In other words  
the British Government had apologised to  
France for the action of the Admiral of the  
East Indian squadron in threatening to bomb-  
ard Muscat unless the Sultan consented to  
withdraw the garrison of a coastal station to  
France. Can this be the case? The Sultan  
of Oman is supported by a joint agreement  
between the British and French governments  
whereby each binds itself not to annex the  
country or any part of it, so that the British  
Admiral was evidently doing no more than  
enforcing the rights of the Sultan of Oman in  
holding out a threat to the Sultan of Oman  
in order to prevent his violating the terms  
of his agreement with us.

OMAN A BRITISH DEPENDENCY.

Lord Curzon, some years ago, stated—  
"Oman may justifiably be regarded as a  
British dependency. We subsidise its ruler;  
we dictate its policy; we should tolerate no  
alien interference." This being the case, is  
it likely, in view of the firm policy that we  
have of late adopted in our dealings with  
France and French aggression, that our  
Government would have repudiated the ac-  
tion of its agent in ensuring that our agree-  
ment with the Sultan of Oman should  
not be broken; that the Admiral should  
have received a rap over the knuckles  
for refusing to tolerate the alien inter-  
ference of which Lord Curzon spoke? We  
fancy not. We can quite understand  
that the Government recognised the rights  
of France in so far as the above-mentioned  
agreement was concerned, but we must re-  
fuse to believe anything more than that. We  
earnestly trust that M. DE CASSE has been  
mistaken.

THE OPINION OF THE "TIMES."

As will be seen from the telegram, in  
spite of its having been mutilated in trans-  
mission, it is evident that the *Times* sup-  
ports the action of the Admiral and is  
of opinion that he deserves the com-  
mendation and not the condemnation of  
the Government for having baffled the  
original designs of France. Of the nature of  
the statements made in the British Parlia-  
ment, to which the *Times* refers, we are at  
present ignorant, but that they will be  
awaited with interest by our readers generally  
we are convinced. In the mean time we  
certainly feel that but for the strong attitude  
adopted by our Admiral, France might have  
established herself in the Persian Gulf to the  
detriment of British interests and trade, and  
we have had a good example in Madagascar

of what that would have meant. It is only  
within the last few years that France has  
been represented by a Consul at Muscat  
and so far as her trade is concerned she  
might well do without one now, for with the  
exception of a few native craft and an  
occasional man-of-war, her flag is seldom or  
never seen afloat in the Persian Gulf.

RUSSIA ALSO IMPLICATED.  
Commenting upon the situation the *Times*  
of India says:—It is a significant feature  
of the existing development of the situation  
that French intrigues have been carried on  
in association with Russia. The appoint-  
ment of a Russian Consul at Muscat, where  
there is not a rupee's worth of Russian trade,  
is a significant incident which must not be  
overlooked. But it is believed that the aims  
of Russia have more especial reference to  
the Persian side of the Gulf, and that she is  
once again looking to Bunder Abbas as the  
spot where she is most likely to realise her  
dream of sunshine and a sea-beach in  
the tropics. No doubt the statements we  
have made will have to run, the gauntlet of  
the usual official denials. If the publicity  
which has been afforded has the result of  
putting an end, for the time being, to an  
international movement directly calculated to  
disturb the peace of the world, a useful  
purpose will have been served. At the same  
time, the increasing tendency of France and  
Russia to intrude in the Persian Gulf forms  
a symptom of international politics not likely  
to disappear.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.  
THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.  
LONDON, March 7th.

The whole of the Cour de Cassation has  
assembled in connection with the Dreyfus case.  
The public hearing is not likely to take place  
before 10th April.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.  
M. Delcasse speaking in the Chamber said  
that the British Government recognised the  
identical rights of France and Great Britain in  
Muscat, and had expressed profound regret to  
France for the incorrect, spontaneous action of  
one of its Agents. The *Times* comments  
(2 comments upon) the divergence of this state-  
ment with the statements made in the British  
Parliament and says that if the latter are correct  
the local agents deserved commendation, not  
reproach, and that their action has baffled  
the original designs of France.

THE RECENT ILLNESS OF  
MR. RUDYARD KIPLING.  
The Emperor of Germany, as an enthusiastic  
admirer of Mr. Rudyard Kipling's unrivalled  
books, has cabled enquiries concerning the  
author's condition.

WEATHER REPORT.  
The Observatory report says:—On the 9th  
at 11.50 a.m. Pressure has given way rapidly  
moving Eastwards over Central China. Pressure  
is highest in W. Japan. Gradients slight in S.  
China, and in the N. part of the China Sea.  
Forecast:—E to N winds, moderate or light;  
fair.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.  
THE total production of flax in Ireland during  
1897 was 6,818 tons. It required 45,576 acres  
of land to produce this crop, and the yield per  
acre was 23.93 tons. In 1896 the total produce  
was 10,844 tons.

WE would call the attention of our readers to  
the announcement of a lecture to be given by  
Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., in St. Andrew's Hall,  
on MONDAY, the 13th inst., on "The Strength and  
Weakness of England." The public and ladies  
are invited to attend.

THE German Emperor lately issued an Im-  
perial order, by which all the French titles of  
the army and other Government departments  
are to be replaced by a German designation.  
A premier lieutenant, in consequence, in future  
will be called "ober lieutenant," and so forth.

D'ARCS' Marionettes are still attracting lar-  
ge crowds to their comfortable little theatre on  
West Point reclamation ground. Since the  
departure of Mr. Gonsalves the musical depa-  
rtment has been under the skilful management  
of Mr. Vernon Osborne, late of the Russ  
Opera Company, everything going with  
usual life and gaiety that has made D'ARCS'  
worthily popular in every country yet visited.

RECENTLY a band of robbers went to plunder  
the house of Nal Phum situated at Smutprai  
(north of Bangkok). They seized the owner,  
stripped him, and tortured him in a most  
horrible manner in order to make him show  
the money which he has concealed, but  
vain. The thieves then murdered Nal Phum  
took away all they could, and escaped.  
Siamese officials are now inquiring into  
the case.

THE Austrian cruiser *Kaiserin Elizabeth*  
captain Julian, arrived from Singapore  
this morning and fired the usual salutes.  
The vessel of 4,064 tons, 9,000 indicated horse-  
power, and steams 19 knots. Her armament  
consists of two 9.4-in. six 5.9-in. Krupp  
and eleven quick firing guns, her comple-  
ment is 450 men. Her principal dimensions  
are, length 231 ft. 6 in., beam 47 ft. 6 in.,  
maximum draught 18 ft. 7 in.

THE total number of vessels passing through  
the Suez Canal in the month of July last was  
337, of a gross tonnage of 1,244,040 tons. Of  
these vessels, 205 were British, with a gross  
tonnage of 761,259 tons; 35 German, 129,318  
tons; 25 Spanish, 124,175 tons; 20 French, 124,175  
tons; 15 Dutch, 41,338 tons; 4 Japanese, 43,472  
tons; 4 Russian, 19,624 tons; 19 Ottoman, 15,838  
tons; 5 Austro-Hungarian, 15,739 tons; 4 Italian,  
14,034 tons; 4 Norwegian, 7,347 tons; 4 Danish,  
4,420 tons; 4 Egyptian, 6,534 tons; 1 Greek, 971  
tons; 1 Chinese, 1,605 tons; 1 Greek, 971 tons.

The Commandant of the Hongkong Volunteer  
Corps much regrets to announce the death of  
Gunner T. Curran, Field Battery. The Funeral  
will leave Volunteer Head Quarters at 4.30  
p.m. sharp, to-morrow, 10th inst.

THE German New Guinea Company is to be  
dissolved, and all rights granted to the com-  
pany by the German Government are to be  
resumed by the Empire itself. Thus the whole  
possessions of the New Guinea Company are  
handed over to the Imperial authorities, and  
the plant and buildings which hitherto were  
owned by the company in future belong to the  
Empire.

St. Helena has been the scene of a curious  
Pooh Bah performance. It possesses a bishop  
and also a governor who is likewise a bishop.  
The bishop disregarded an injunction of the  
court and was fined £50, for contempt of court.  
He appealed to the Secretary of State for the  
Colonies, who ordered governor to remit the  
fine. The bishop is still in contempt, and the  
governor has been compelled, as governor, to  
override his own action as chief justice.

On the morning when Professor Wilson, of  
Edinburgh University, was made honorary  
physician to the Queen, he informed his pupils  
of the appointment which had been conferred  
on him by means of a blackboard in the labo-  
ratory, on which was written:—Professor Wilson  
informs his students that he has this day been  
appointed honorary physician to the Queen.  
During his temporary absence from the room  
a student added the words:—God save the  
Queen!

In contrast to the slanders on the conduct of  
the Anglo-Egyptian Army in the Sudan which  
have been published in London, may be set  
the report of Major Calderini, the Italian mili-  
tary attaché to the expedition. The Italian  
officer warmly commends the self-restraint ex-  
hibited by the troops after the victory of  
Omdurman, notwithstanding continued pro-  
vocation from the defeated enemy. He at the  
same time praises the arrangements which  
were made for the protection of non-combatants  
and the safety of the wounded.

In view of the terrible loss sustained in Russia  
every year through accidental fires in the  
villages, efforts are being made by the Govern-  
ment to induce the peasantry to employ some  
less dangerous material than straw thatch for  
the roofing of their houses. For some time past  
there has been a considerable increase in the  
use of "shingle" in place of thatch, with the  
object of diminishing the risk of fire and this,  
in its turn, has led to a very large importation  
from Germany and Belgium, and more recently  
from the United States, of simple and inex-  
pensive shingle making machines for use in  
rural districts. The employment of shingle for  
roofing in the manner generally adopted in  
Russia entails the use also of roofing felt or  
paper. Nearly the whole of this is imported  
from abroad, and the demand is constantly  
increasing.

It is responsible, for the view that the  
ancient Egyptians had an Asiatic origin. Of  
late this hypothesis has been controverted by  
many eminent anthropologists, who claim that  
Egyptian civilisation comes directly from the  
New Stone Age people of that part of Africa,  
and has only been influenced by Asiatic culture.  
Among those who support this view are M. de  
Bising, in *L'anthropologie*, Dr. Fraus, of the  
German Anthropological Society, the Russian  
Professor Anonchine, and Schweinfurth the  
traveller. It is in accordance with Professor  
Sergii's hypothesis to the effect that the earliest  
Egyptians came from Somaliland or somewhere  
up the Nile in the region reconquered by the  
Sirdar. For aught we know, Khartoum may be  
the "cradle" of the North African and Southern  
European race; or certain elements of it, at  
least.

THE antiquarians of Rome believe that they  
have made a great find. Signor Bacallari,  
the Minister of Education, in the course of some  
excavations at the east end of the Forum, has  
come upon the great black stone under which  
it was intended to bury Romulus. The body  
of the founder disappeared, but his shepherd  
was buried there, and the stone was for ages  
regarded as the pulchritude and centre of Rome.  
Of its existence there is no doubt, and no  
invader would have thought it worth while to  
take it away. The discovery, like almost all  
discoveries of recent years in Italy as well as  
Egypt, helps to prove that destructive criticism  
is blundering criticism, and that the legends of  
history usually rest upon some solid basis.  
Stories are rarely transmitted rightly from  
mouth to mouth, unless, indeed, a perpetually  
renewed priest-hood has set itself to preserve  
them; but the deliberate invention of a figure  
like Romulus is much more improbable than  
his existence.

CAPT. T. H. BAINBRIDGE, A.D.C., command-  
ing the battleship *Nile*, port guardship at  
Devonport, reported, during December to the  
Naval Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, Ad-  
miral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, a remark-  
able accident to an uncharged torpedo during  
the quarterly practice in Cawsand Bay. While  
practice was being carried on, the British  
torpedo boat *Victor* was proceeding out to sea; and  
as it was in Cawsand Bay experienced a shock,  
and steamers 19 knots. Her armament consists  
of two 9.4-in. six 5.9-in. Krupp and eleven quick  
firing guns, her complement is 450 men. Her  
principal dimensions are, length 231 ft. 6 in.,  
beam 47 ft. 6 in., maximum draught 18 ft. 7 in.

THE Austrian cruiser *Kaiserin Elizabeth*  
captain Julian, arrived from Singapore  
this morning and fired the usual salutes.  
The vessel of 4,064 tons, 9,000 indicated horse-  
power, and steams 19 knots. Her armament  
consists of two 9.4-in. six 5.9-in. Krupp  
and eleven quick firing guns, her comple-  
ment is 450 men. Her principal dimensions  
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maximum draught 18 ft. 7 in.

THE total number of vessels passing through  
the Suez Canal in the month of July last was  
337, of a gross tonnage of 1,244,040 tons. Of  
these vessels, 205 were British, with a gross  
tonnage of 761,259 tons; 35 German, 129,318  
tons; 25 Spanish, 124,175 tons; 20 French, 124,175  
tons; 15 Dutch, 41,338 tons; 4 Japanese, 43,472  
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tons; 15 Dutch, 41,338 tons; 4 Japanese, 43,472  
tons; 4 Russian, 19,624 tons; 19 Ottoman, 15,838  
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captain Julian, arrived from Singapore  
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The vessel of 4,064 tons, 9,000 indicated horse-  
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## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

## GLENEALY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—SIR.—I venture to ask you to insert the following letter, as it should interest your readers.

In passing down Glenealy on my way to the office, which I may mention has been my route for nearly 20 years,—I have, during the last few months, been struck with a feeling of sadness and distress on approaching the terrible gap recently made on the left-hand bank of that once beautiful spot.

Thinking of the past and looking to the future, the idea has persistently forced itself upon me, as to whether, in the absence of any protective legislation, the Asiatic, becoming more and more powerful, will not, for the love of a personal aggrandizement, wantonly destroy all or any of the picturesque nooks and corners of which this Colony can proudly boast.

I remember with pity the lovely tropical residence and garden of the late long-to-be-remembered and respected Colonial Surgeon,—the front of which site is now covered with bricks and mortar bearing the high sounding title of Glenealy Buildings (Asiatic).

As a matter of sentiment, if such a feeling is in the least permissible, I think it behoves us not to forget the many years of untiring labour of the many bright and cultured intellects in their past efforts at beautifying our Colony, that are now no more amongst us to enter their protest.

By the way there is still one ray of hope,—it is not altogether too late to make a final effort to arrest in a measure the destroyer's grasping hand.

Now that the Hon. the late Protector of Chinese is once more settled amongst us; could not his sympathies be enlisted together with his ability to try to persuade his Chinese friends to discontinue their demolition, and instead, to do a noble act, to set a noble example of self-denial by restoring the coveted site to the crown lands of the Colony.

I am, &c.,  
LABOR OMNIA VINCIT.  
Hongkong, March 9th, 1899.

## STEAM LAUNCH COXSWAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR.—Your paragraph in last night's paper about the fine of \$25.00 imposed on me at the Magistracy yesterday, was on account of the oxium farmer and calls for little comment. It seems hard to be fined for the fault of others, but the remedy is very simple. Take for instance my case yesterday. The coxswain of our launch being sick, coolly handed over charge to an uncertificated substitute, who, I am informed, knew nothing about handling a launch, without reporting the matter to our office. The launch got under way without orders, and was seized. I venture to think if this kind of case was dealt with by the Harbour Master, and the coxswains' certificates were suspended or cancelled according to the gravity of the offence, there would soon be a more practical, and owners of private launches, who abide by the laws of the Colony and employ certificated men, would be protected and not put to the inconvenience of appearing at the Court, to be mulcted of the sum of \$25 for the first offence, with the probability of the fine being increased for the second. Perhaps this will be throwing too much work on the Harbour Master, but at any rate there would be no harm in trying the experiment. Surely the Government do not wish to increase their revenue by fines of this description when the remedy is in their own hands.

I am, Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
J. L. SPOONER,  
p. pro. Oxium Farmer.

Hongkong, March 9th, 1899.  
[With reference to Mr. Spooner's complaint, we must admit that we are of opinion that the remedy lies in his own hands. When one engages a coxswain one can hardly expect the Government to see that he remains on board and does his duty in an efficient manner. It is his employer's place to see that he is not absent without leave, and we should advise Mr. Spooner to report the matter to the Harbour Master, who will doubtless deal with the coxswain in question as he deserves and thus make an example for others.—Ed. H.K.T.]

## GERMAN SHIPS IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

A recent number of the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* contained the following statement with regard to the share of Germany in the traffic of the Suez Canal.

Twenty years ago, the proportion of the whole falling to the German flag was only 1 per cent, whereas it is now 10.7 per cent. The fact that the German flag comes next after the English is all the more remarkable, as she has only quite recently acquired a port of her own in Asia, and before that merely had very small possessions in that part of the world in comparison with France, Russia, Spain, Portugal, and Holland, who have all extensive colonial possessions on the other side of the Canal. But it is not solely this fact that shows the importance of the German flag. Another point is that the largest ships that go through the Suez Canal are German. Two years ago, in December, 1896, the double-screw steamer *Friedrich der Grosse*, of 10,000 tons, passed through the Canal, and paid in duties the sum of 174,000 francs, besides passenger fees. Equally large German ships have passed through since, and many more will soon be using it for the new fortnightly service to China and Japan. Four large steamers of over 10,000 tons each are now being built for this purpose in German yards and are nearing their completion. With the establishment of this fast service the share of traffic in the Suez Canal will be considerably increased. This also involves a great increase in the duties to be paid. In 1895 German ships paid 6,374,844 francs and in 1897 as much as 7,863,792 francs. These facts, put forward by the *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, are important as showing the rapidly growing German interests in Eastern traffic.

## MOVEABLE EQUIPMENT FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The administration of the railways of Wurtemberg has provided two moveable equipments of electric lighting plants. These equipments will be used to produce light by means of electric arc lamps in case of accidents during the night, for clearing operations, or other work of a pressing nature on the lines, in tunnels, on special occasions when large numbers of persons must be forwarded, e.g. military trains, or in case of important festivities and other similar occasions. The said equipments are conveyed in goods-waggons, they can be sent to where they are required and worked there without any difficulty. Each of the waggons contains a steam engine with dynamo, a boiler with water and coal reservoir, as well as all the articles necessary to the production of electric light, such as cables, masts and air pipes.

## AN EXAMINER FOR HONGKONG.

The density of the population of London, has been doubled since 1857. "It is truly wonderful," says *The Lancet*, "ancient London, with its vast population of 6,291,667, located on only 693 square miles, should have in 1897 so low a death rate as 17.7 per 1,000. This rate is not greater than that of a fairly healthy rural district. England well deserves the name she has received as the birthplace and home of sanitary science and practice."

## THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN JAPAN.

At the half yearly general meeting of the Nippon Ginko Mr. Yamamoto, the President, spoke at considerable length in reference to the economic situation during the year. He said the abnormal tendencies of the market grew more marked last year. Not only in the beginning of the year, when the money market usually becomes relaxed, did money fail to circulate smoothly, but in consequence of the disturbance of the balance of trade in a manner unfavourable to Japan, there was an insufficiency of funds and the prospect grew more ominous. Under the circumstances, it was deemed prudent to be on guard, and both in February and March the interest was raised and the rate for loans was advanced by 1-10 sen on each occasion. Subsequently the circulation of money became hampered, and numerous enterprises were in a state of suspense. Naturally prices of bonds and shares continued to present in general a downward tendency. The difficulties were especially acute in Osaka and its vicinity. Being apprehensive of greater trouble, the Government decided to adopt some remedial measures. The Bank of Japan was directed to buy up bonds and thus give relief to the financing market, while at the same time the Treasury undertook to subscribe to the loans issued by the Industrial Bank, making the latter accommodate industrial circles with funds procured in that way. Meanwhile, China paid up the balance of the indemnity in May, and this tended considerably to set the mind of the public at ease. The purchase of bonds and the action of the Industrial Bank gradually relaxed the stringency of the money market and caused a revival of the prices of bonds and shares. The benefit of the remedial measure adopted by the Government was more clearly seen in the second half of the year. But the economic stringency that had been preying upon the market for years began to have its effect upon the purchasing power of the public at large, and the market price of commodities fell, trade and manufactures flagged, and, in short, the demand for funds became less active. Fortunately the autumn harvest was extraordinarily good, while as a result of the termination of the Hispano-American war, the markets in the United States began to recover normal activity, resulting in a suddenly increased demand for silk, thereby auguring a restoration of equilibrium in the foreign trade. The trend of things having been such, the Bank deemed it advisable to relax its precautionary measures, and, in pursuance of this resolution, both in November and December lowered the rate of interest for loans by 1-5 sen.

Turning more particularly to the industrial world, Mr. Yamamoto said the number of new concerns or concerns that increased their capital during last year was extremely small. According to researches instituted by the authorities new investments totalled 93,490,000 yen approximately, but at the same time companies or banks wound up represented 66,080,000 yen in round numbers, the sum newly invested actually standing at 27,410,000 yen approximately. On the other hand the record of the clearing houses in Tokyo and Osaka was more satisfactory. The volume dealt with during the year totalled 1,099,110,000 yen in round numbers, an increase of 295,260,000 yen, approximately, compared with the previous year's showing. In short the abnormal economic condition incidental to the Japan-China War, might be said to have reached its climax during the first half of the year and things indicated a return to normal conditions. He thought that a healthy and sound development in the business world might reasonably be expected.

Turning towards foreign trade, the value of exports and imports reached the high figures of 442,600,000 yen approximately, the largest yet attained since the opening of the country to foreign trade. The excessive imports were due to the expansive economic tendency incidental to the war, the unusual harvest in the preceding year and a consequent increase in the import of foreign rice, and lastly to the anticipated imports made against the revised tariff. As a result of all these combined influences the excess of imports over exports amounted to 111,300,000 yen, and occasioned an exodus of specie to the extent of over 44,000,000 yen, the former for the country, but by making opportune use of the indemnity this excess of imports was prevented from working disaster.

The change of the monetary system was completed during July last. He considered it a matter for congratulation that a grave affair of this sort could be successfully consummated, within the space of only one year and without inflicting any abnormal consequences on the public. Mr. Yamamoto concluded by paying a high tribute to the services rendered to the Bank by Baron Iwasaki, his predecessor in office. That the Baron, placed as he was in a position where he had to tide over a most eventful and difficult economic period, devoted himself to the work of improving the business of the Bank, and adopted arrangements calculated to ameliorate the condition of the market, were points which he wished every one connected with the Bank to keep permanently in mind.—*Kobe Herald*.

## THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE PACIFIC.  
The Czar of Russia, whatever may be his private views on the subject of disarmament, says a naval writer, at all events does not mean to let his naval force be diminished. The Minister of Marine, in accordance with the programme for the coming year, which has just received the sanction of the Czar, has determined to send out to the Pacific Station the following ships, which are to remain there during the whole of 1899. The fleet will be thus constituted: Two battleships, of the aggregate tonnage of 18,350 tons; four first-class cruisers, including the *Evstia* of 28,814 tons; one second-class cruiser of 5,000 tons; and one corvette and five gunboats of 7,506 tons. Besides these, there will also go out for shorter periods some half-dozen small craft; and, in the last four months of the year, these vessels will be joined by the *Petrovsk*, 10,960 tons, and the armoured cruiser *Admiral Nakhimov*, 7,782 tons, which will come from the Mediterranean. This does not include the ships which are known as the Russian Volunteer Fleet. This year 1899 will witness the completion, at St. Petersburg, of the following ships by Russia, to say nothing of those she is having constructed elsewhere:—Two battleships of 25,448 tons, four first-class cruisers of 32,254 tons, and two torpedo-boat destroyers of 220 tons each.

## COAL FOR AMERICAN WAR VESSELS.

The Navy Department has now decided to keep at all times a stock of about one-half million tons of the best steaming coal procurable. The war with Spain demonstrated the enormous importance of coal, and the distribution of this vast stock will be done with the advice of the best naval strategists. About 300,000 tons will be kept on the Atlantic and probably 120,000 tons will be stored on the Pacific. The expense of purchasing and transporting this vast quantity of coal will be large and the apparatus which will be installed for the expeditious coaling of war vessels will be most elaborate. It has been decided that 25,000 tons of coal will be kept at Manila, 10,000 tons at Guam, 25,000 tons at Honolulu, 10,000 tons at Pago Pago, 25,000 tons at San Francisco, 25,000 tons at New York, 25,000 tons at the Atlantic coast, the coal supply will be approximately as follows: Havana, 25,000 tons; Key West and the Dry Tortugas, 50,000 tons; Port Royal, S. C. 25,000 tons; Norfolk, Va. 5,000 tons; Washington, 1,000 tons; League Island Navy Yard, 5,000 tons; New York Navy Yard, 5,000 tons; New London Conn. 25,000 tons; Boston, 15,000 tons; Portsmouth, N. H. 10,000 tons; Frenchmen's Bay, Me. 15,000 tons. In addition to this vast and judiciously stored supply it is believed that the naval authorities can at any time command 50,000 tons of coal at either New York or Hampton Roads. With this splendid stock of coal the Atlantic coast will be efficiently protected compared with its position before the war.

The government now has seventeen colliers, which will be capable of coaling a fleet which would pass around the South American continent in case neutrality were enforced on countries contiguous to the coast. The entire coaling capacity of the colliers is estimated at about 30,000 tons. As some of the coaling stations are a couple of thousand miles apart, it is likely that the longest voyage to the east at comparatively unimportant islands which would furnish excellent coaling stations.

## THE 1,000TH YEAR OF THE NAVY.

It is proposed that the leading event of 1901 shall be a great national and Imperial celebration of the foundation by King Alfred—whose millenary occurs in that year—of the first English Navy. So far the arrangements have taken no definite shape, but one of the proposals to be considered is a naval review at Spithead, eclipsing in grandeur and extent even the glorious assembly of battleships which took place in connection with the Diamond Jubilee celebrations. With the object of discussing preliminary details, a meeting will be convened on March 26th by the Lord Mayor. Invitations to attend the conference have been addressed to all members of Parliament, provincial Mayors, and other representative people.

## CHINESE DRAMA AND INDUSTRIES.

For the benefit of the Leighton House Fund, Mr. Archibald Little, on the 2nd ultimo, delivered a lecture, in the studio of Lord Leighton's house, on "Chinese Drama and Chinese Industries," illustrated by lantern slides. The lecturer, having remarked on the apparent incompatibility of the two branches of his subject, said that acting was really an industry in China, where nearly every town or village had its own troupe, the members of which were hard worked, the *reportage* being very extensive. The first plays in China were of a religious character, and were confined to pantomime, dancing, and posuring. The Chinese stage was almost a *facsimile* of ours in the days of Shakespeare. There was no scenery, but the band, with which most Europeans would willingly dispense, played at—the back. The motto "We hold the mirror up to nature" was prominently displayed at the back of the stage, and no plays of a questionable character were allowed, though in the Treaty Ports some were to be found. It was often said that Chinese plays were long; that was not so. All were in Four Acts, but there was no stop; as soon as one piece was over, another was proceeded with, and to those not knowing the language it seemed as if the whole production was one long scene. The actors were very clever, and their knowledge of facial expression was great. Very few Chinese plays had been translated, though Voltaire founded a piece on the first ever translated. Passing to industries, the lecturer laid stress on the individualism of the Chinese, who had no great factories and could not easily submit to the discipline required in them. They were not quick workers, but very persevering. They thought work a pleasure, and the motto of the country should be *Labore et orare*. The great industry of China was agriculture, which they had brought to a pitch of perfection unknown elsewhere. It was calculated that the annual crops of the Empire were worth 720,000,000,000. Weaving was a great industry, and the beautiful patterns produced without a card—the string being the only intermediary between the freehand drawing and the woven material—were marvellous. To show the deftness of hand of the Coolie, the lecturer produced a piece of the pith of a reed from which the so-called China paper is made and the finished article, manufactured by a man with a knife cutting round and round.—*L. & C. Express*.

## NOTANDA.

## CALENDAR.

MARCH.  
Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1893.  
Barometer ..... 30.059  
Thermometer ..... 62.0  
Humidity ..... 85.0  
Rainfall ..... 4.08

TO-DAY.  
WEATHER REPORT.  
On date at 10 A.M. On date at 4 P.M.  
Barometer ..... 30.11 30.11  
Thermometer ..... 66 68  
Humidity ..... 76 76  
Rainfall ..... — —

## TO-DAY.

Thursday, 9th March, 1899.  
Chinese—28th of 1st moon of 25th year of Kwang-si.

Sun—Rises ..... 6hr. 05min.  
Sets ..... 5hr. 55min.  
High water—Morning ..... 5hr. 10min.  
Afternoon ..... 4hr. 25min.  
Low water—Morning ..... 4hr. 25min.  
Afternoon ..... 4hr. 30min.

ANNIVERSARIES.  
1845—War in Sicily concluded.  
1872—Attack on Messrs. Farman and Rohl at Shanghai.  
1879—The hulk *Aden* captured at Taku; 32 lives lost.

1888—German Emperor, William I., died.

## TO-MORROW.

Friday, 10th March, 1899.  
Chinese—29th of 1st moon of 25th year of Kwang-si.  
Sun—Rises ..... 6hr. 05min.  
Sets ..... 5hr. 55min.  
High water—Morning ..... 5hr. 35min.  
Afternoon ..... 4hr. 25min.  
Low water—Morning ..... 4hr. 25min.  
Afternoon ..... 4hr. 30min.

ANNIVERSARIES.  
1839—Commissioner Lin arrived at Canton.  
1842—The Chinese attacked the British positions at Ningpo and Chinghai without success.  
1863—Prince of Wales married.  
1890—Boiler explosion on the s.s. *Gungio Maru*; 100 lives lost.

1897—Death of Rev. Father Leymet, at Penang, from hydrophobia.

## SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE.  
Australian (*Taiyuan*) 11th inst.  
American (*Coptic*) 11th inst.  
Indian (*Catherine Apcar*) 13th inst.  
French (*Varra*) 14th inst.  
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 20th inst.  
American (*America Maru*) 21st inst.  
American (*City of Peking*) 29th inst.

THE H. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Tientsin*, left Singapore for this port at 4 p.m. yesterday, the 8th inst.

THE California & Oriental S. S. Co.'s steamer *Carlisle City*, arrived at San Diego yesterday, the 8th inst.

THE O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Coptic* with mails, etc., left Shanghai for this port at daylight to-day, the 9th inst.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of India*, arrived at Vancouver at 1 a.m. yesterday, the 8th inst.

THE China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Taiyuan* from Australian Ports and Manila, and may be expected here on Saturday morning, the 11th inst.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Wakasa Maru* (Europe Line) left Kobe for this port yesterday, the 8th, and is expected to arrive here on the 13th inst.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer *Hiroshima Maru* (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 7th, and is expected to arrive here on the 13th inst.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.  
H.I.G.M.S. *Kaiser*, at Kowloon Dock.  
*Athenian* ..... " " "  
*Isle de Cuba* ..... " " "  
*Isle de Luzon* ..... " " "  
*Hut* ..... " " "  
H.I.G.M.S. *P. Whelan* ..... " " "  
H.I.G.M.S. *Moewe* ..... " " "  
*Chusan* ..... " " "  
*H.M.S. Alacrity* ..... " " "  
*Empress of Japan* ..... " " "  
*Dos Hermanos* ..... " " "  
*Produce* ..... " " "  
*D. Juan d'Austria* ..... " " "  
*Phra Nang* ..... " " "  
*Phra Chon Klao* ..... " " "  
*Taiyu* ..... " " "  
*Nanchang* ..... " " "

PASSED THE CANAL.  
Outward—14th February *Pyrrhus*, *Elphinstone*, *Tientsin*, 17th February *Varra*, 21st February *Badelberg*, 24th February *Ernest Simon*, *Myingdon*, 28th February *Candia*, *Ryken*, *Sarpedon*, 1st March *Margitta*, *Bagquinn*, *Lidwood*, *Kara*, *Vortigern*, 7th March *Afridi*, *Orestes*, *Catalpa*, *Savina*.

Homeward—7th Mar. *Energia*, *Laos*, *Nestor*.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is prescribed by Physicians all over the world. It is the remarkable remedy for Consumption, Scrophula, and wasting diseases, and has much pleasure in stating that I have tried "Scott's" Emulsion in a case of impoverished blood, with scrophulous disease, and found it to be a very efficient preparation. It was taken without the least difficulty.—A. Temple Perkins, 22, Lordship Park, Stoke Newington, N. Any Chemist can supply it. Sole Agents for Hongkong and the Empire of China—Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—[Advt.]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AIRLIE,"

Captain Kock, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 10th March, at Daylight.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric-light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA, are available for return by the Steamers of the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1899. [266a]

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"MOYUNE,"

Captain Conradi, will be despatched for the above ports, on or about the 20th March.

To be followed by the

"LIV,"

Captain Jacobs, sailing about 15th April.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1899. [244]

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"SHANSI,"

Captain Carnaghai, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1899. [335a]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Chartered Steamship

"NANYANG,"

Captain Lehmann, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAIRRAK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1899. [326a]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA,"

Captain Milroy, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAIRRAK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1899. [321a]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUTSANG,"

Captain Bradley, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th March, 1899. [302a]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, FUME AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT AND ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"TRIESTE,"

Captain A. Mids, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at Noon.

Silk and Valuables are transhipped on arrival at Bombay into an accelerated liner.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1899. [312a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAIYUAN,"

Captain Nelson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1899. [285a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE VIA MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAIYUAN,"

Captain Nelson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the Steamers of the EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. Co. and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.



